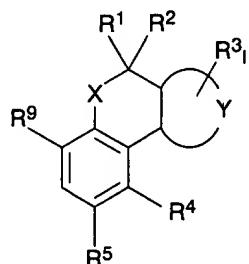


## APPENDIX I:

THE SUBSTITUTE LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1. (currently amended) A tricyclic benzoylpyrazole compound of formula I



where:

X is oxygen, sulfur, S=O, S(=O)<sub>2</sub>, CR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, NR<sup>8</sup> or a bond;

Y together with the two carbons to which it is attached forms a 1,2-isoxazole ring which is saturated, partially saturated or unsaturated 5 or 6 membered heterocycle which contains one to three identical or different heteroatoms selected from the following group: oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen;

R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup> are hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy;

R<sup>3</sup> is halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy;

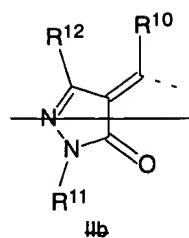
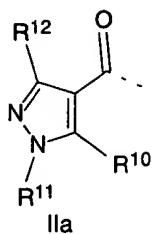
R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen, nitro, halogen, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfinyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylsulfinyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylsulfonyl, aminosulfonyl, N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)aminosulfonyl, N,N-di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)aminosulfonyl, N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl)amino, N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylsulfonyl)amino, N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)-N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl)amino or N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)-N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylsulfonyl)amino;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or halogen;

R<sup>8</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, formyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylsulfonyl;

l is 0, 1 or 2;

R<sup>9</sup> is a radical IIa or IIb



where

$R^{10}$  is hydroxyl, mercapto, halogen,  $OR^{13}$ ,  $SR^{13}$ ,  $SO_2R^{14}$ ,  $NR^{15}R^{16}$  or N-bonded heterocyclyl, where the heterocyclyl radical may be partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following radicals:

nitro, cyano,  $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1-C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1-C_4$ -alkoxy or  $C_1-C_4$ -haloalkoxy;

$R^{11}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkyl, hydroxyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxy or  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkoxy;

$R^{12}$  is hydrogen, halogen,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkyl, hydroxyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylthio or  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkylthio;

$R^{13}$  is  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -haloalkenyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -alkynyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -haloalkynyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_1-C_{20}$ -alkylcarbonyl,  $C_2-C_{20}$ -alkenylcarbonyl,  $C_2-C_6$ -alkynylcarbonyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkylcarbonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -alkenyloxycarbonyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -alkynyloxycarbonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylthiocarbonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylaminocarbonyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -alkynylaminocarbonyl,  $N,N$ -di( $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl)aminocarbonyl,  $N-(C_3-C_6$ -alkenyl)- $N-(C_1-C_6$ -alkyl)aminocarbonyl,  $N-(C_3-C_6$ -alkenyl)- $N-(C_1-C_6$ -alkyl)aminocarbonyl,  $N-(C_3-C_6$ -alkenyl)- $N-(C_1-C_6$ -alkoxy)aminocarbonyl,  $N-(C_3-C_6$ -alkenyl)- $N-(C_1-C_6$ -alkoxy)aminocarbonyl, di( $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl)aminothiocarbonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylcarbonyl- $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxyimino- $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $N-(C_1-C_6$ -alkylamino)imino- $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl or  $N,N$ -di( $C_1-C_6$ -alkylamino)imino- $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl, where the abovementioned alkyl, cycloalkyl and alkoxy radicals may be partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following groups:

cyano,  $C_1-C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1-C_4$ -alkylthio, di( $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl)amino,  $C_1-C_4$ -alkylcarbonyl,  $C_1-C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_1-C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_1-C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl, di( $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl)amino- $C_1-C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl, hydroxycarbonyl,  $C_1-C_4$ -alkylaminocarbonyl, di( $C_1-C_4$ -al-

kyl)aminocarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylcarbonyloxy or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl;

is phenyl, heterocyclyl, phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, heterocyclyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, phenylcarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, heterocyclylcarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, phenylcarbonyl, heterocyclylcarbonyl, phenoxy-carbonyl, phenyloxythiocarbonyl, heterocycloloxy carbonyl, heterocycloloxythiocarbonyl, phenylaminocarbonyl, N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)-N-(phenyl)aminocarbonyl, heterocyclylamino-carbonyl, N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)-N-(heterocyclyl)aminocarbonyl, phenyl-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenylcarbonyl or heterocyclyl-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenylcarbonyl, where the phenyl and the heterocyclyl radical of the lastmentioned substituents may be partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following radicals:

nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy, heterocyclyl or N-bonded heterocyclyl, where the two lastmentioned substituents for their part may be partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following radicals:

nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy;

R<sup>14</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkynyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)amino or di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl)amino, where the abovementioned alkyl, cycloalkyl and alkoxy radicals may be partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following groups:

cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)amino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)amino-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, hydroxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)aminocarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylcarbonyloxy or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl;

is phenyl, heterocyclyl, phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, heterocyclyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, phenoxy, heterocycloloxy, where the phenyl and the heterocyclyl radical of the lastmentioned substituents may be partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following radicals:

nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy;

R<sup>15</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkynyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyloxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyoxy, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)amino or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonylamino, where the abovementioned alkyl, cycloalkyl and alkoxy radicals may be partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three radicals of the following group:

cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)amino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)amino-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, hydroxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)aminocarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylcarbonyloxy or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl;

is phenyl, heterocyclyl, phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or heterocyclyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, where the phenyl or heterocyclyl radical of the four lastmentioned substituents may be partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following radicals:

nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy;

R<sup>16</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl;

or an agriculturally useful salt thereof.

2. (canceled)

3. (canceled)

4. (canceled)

5. (currently amended) The tricyclic benzoylpyrazole compound of formula I defined in claim 1 where

R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> are hydrogen;

R<sup>3</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>4</sup> is nitro, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen;

1 is 0 ~~oder~~ or 1.

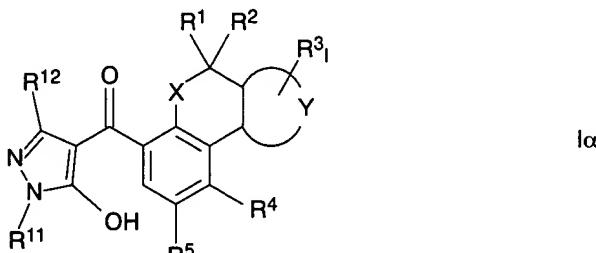
6. (previously presented) The tricyclic benzoylpyrazole compound of formula I defined in claim 1 where

$R^{10}$  is hydroxyl;

$R^{11}$  is  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl or  $C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkyl;

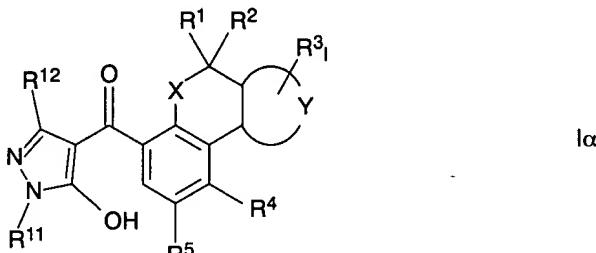
$R^{12}$  is hydrogen or  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl.

7. (previously presented) A process for preparing the compound of formula I where  $R^{10}$  = halogen as claimed in claim 1, which comprises reacting a tricyclic benzoylpyrazole compound of formula I $\alpha$  (= I where  $R^{10}$  = hydroxyl),



where the variables  $R^1$  to  $R^5$ ,  $R^{11}$  and  $R^{12}$ ,  $X$ ,  $Y$  and  $l$  are as defined in claim 1, with a halogenating agent.

8. (previously presented) A process for preparing the compound of formula I where  $R^{10}$  =  $OR^{13}$  as claimed in claim 1, which comprises reacting a tricyclic benzoylpyrazole compound of formula I $\alpha$  (= I where  $R^{10}$  = hydroxyl),



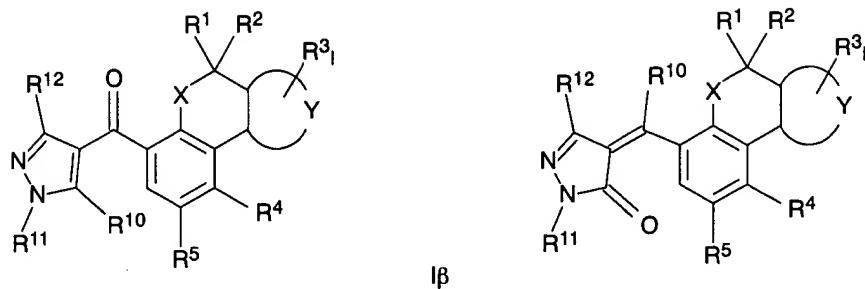
where the variables  $R^1$  to  $R^5$ ,  $R^{11}$  and  $R^{12}$ ,  $X$ ,  $Y$  and  $l$  are as defined in claim 1, with a compound of formula III

$L^1-R^{13}$

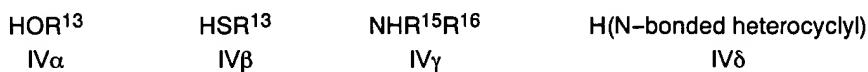
III

where the variable  $R^{13}$  is as defined in claim 1 and  $L^1$  is a nucleophilically replaceable leaving group.

9. (previously presented) A process for preparing the compound of formula I where  $R^{10}$  =  $OR^{13}$ ,  $SR^{13}$ ,  $NR^{15}R^{16}$  or N-bonded heterocyclyl as claimed in claim 1, which comprises reacting a compound of formula I $\beta$  ( $\equiv$  I where  $R^{10}$  = halogen),

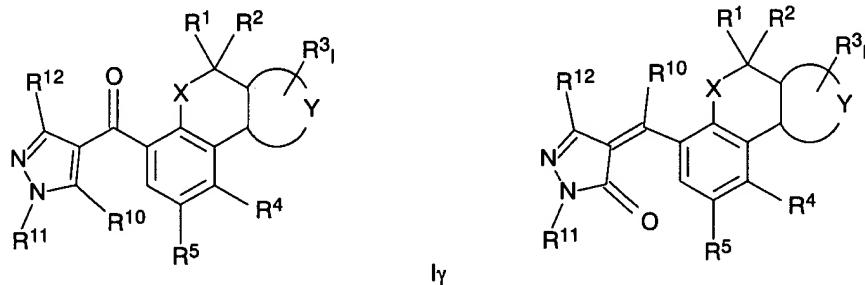


where the variables R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>11</sup> and R<sup>12</sup>, X, Y and l are as defined in claim 1, with a compound of formula IV $\alpha$ , IV $\beta$ , IV $\gamma$  or IV $\delta$



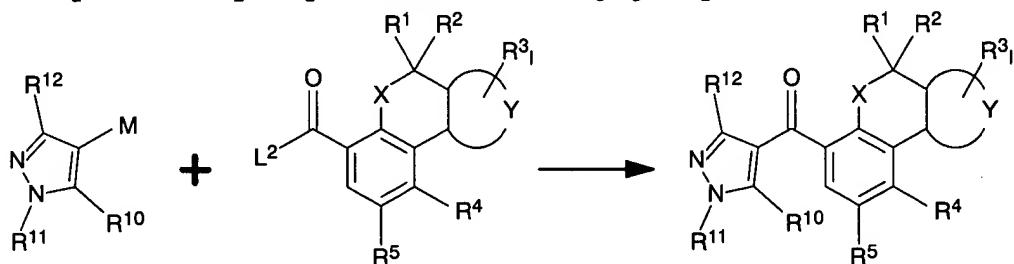
where the variables R<sup>13</sup> to R<sup>16</sup> are as defined in claim 1, optionally in the presence of a base.

10. (previously presented) A process for preparing the compound of formula I where R<sup>10</sup> = SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>14</sup> as claimed in claim 1, which comprises reacting a compound of formula I $\gamma$  ( $\equiv$  I where R<sup>10</sup> = SR<sup>14</sup>),



where the variables R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>11</sup> and R<sup>12</sup>, X, Y and l are as defined in claim 1, with an oxidizing agent.

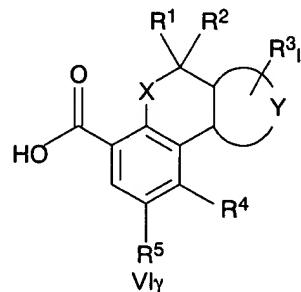
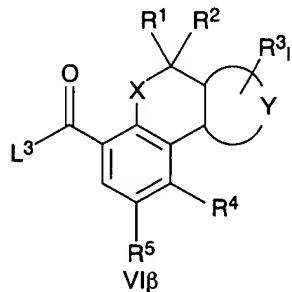
11. (currently amended) A process for preparing the compound of formula I where R<sup>9</sup> = II $\alpha$  as claimed in claim 1, which comprises reacting a metalated pyrazole compound of formula V where M is a metal and R<sup>10</sup> to R<sup>12</sup> are as defined in claim 1, except for R<sup>10</sup> = hydroxyl and mercapto, with a tricyclic benzoic acid compound of formula VI $\alpha$  where R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>5</sup>, X, Y and l are as defined in claim 1 and L<sup>2</sup> is a nucleophilically replaceable leaving group.



12. (previously presented) A process for preparing the compound of formula I<sub>a</sub> (= I where R<sup>10</sup> = hydroxyl) as claimed in claim 1, which comprises acylating a pyrazole of formula VII in which the variables R<sup>11</sup> and R<sup>12</sup> are as defined in claim 1



with an activated tricyclic benzoic acid of formula VI<sub>β</sub> or with a tricyclic benzoic acid of formula VI<sub>γ</sub>,

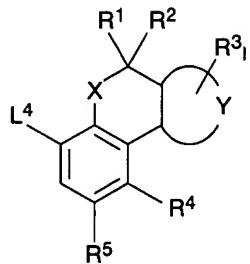


where the variables R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>5</sup>, X, Y and l are as defined in claim 1 and L<sup>3</sup> is a nucleophilically replaceable leaving group, and rearranging the acylation product, optionally in the presence of a catalyst.

13. (previously presented) A process for preparing the compound of formula I<sub>a</sub> ( $\equiv$  I where R<sup>10</sup> = hydroxyl) as claimed in claim 1, which comprises reacting a pyrazole of formula VII in which the variables R<sup>11</sup> and R<sup>12</sup> are as defined in claim 1, or an alkali metal salt thereof,



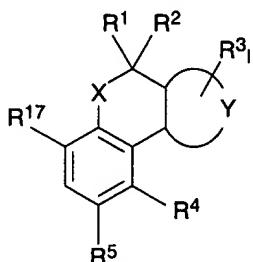
with a tricyclic benzene compound of formula IX where L<sup>4</sup> is a leaving group and the variables X, Y, R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>5</sup> and l are as defined in claim 1



IX

in the presence of carbon monoxide, a catalyst and a base.

14. (previously presented) A composition, comprising a herbicidally effective amount of at least one compound of formula I or an agriculturally useful salt thereof as claimed in claim 1 and auxiliaries which are customary for formulating crop protection agents.
15. (previously presented) A process for preparing the composition defined in claim 14, which comprises mixing a herbicidally effective amount of at least one compound of formula I or an agriculturally useful salt thereof and auxiliaries which are customary for formulating crop protection agents.
16. (previously presented) A method for controlling undesirable vegetation, which comprises allowing a herbicidally effective amount of at least one compound of formula I or an agriculturally useful salt thereof as claimed in claim 1 to act on plants, their habitat or on seed.
17. (canceled)
18. (withdrawn) A tricyclic benzoic acid compound of formula VI



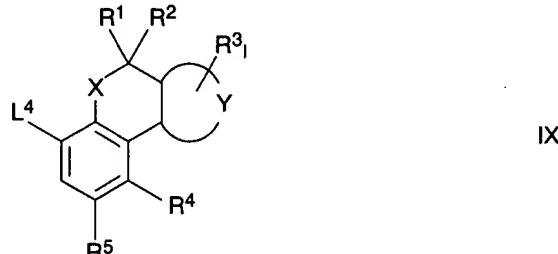
VI

in which the variables X, Y, R¹ to R³ and R⁵ and l are as defined in claim 1 and

R⁴ is nitro, halogen, cyano, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₆-haloalkyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₁-C₆-haloalkoxy, C₁-C₆-alkylthio, C₁-C₆-haloalkylthio, C₁-C₆-alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₆-haloalkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₆-alkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₆-haloalkylsulfonyl, aminosulfonyl, N-(C₁-C₆-alkyl)aminosulfonyl, N,N-di(C₁-C₆-alkyl)aminosulfonyl, N-(C₁-C₆-alkylsulfonyl)amino, N-(C₁-C₆-haloalkylsulfo-

nyl)amino, N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)-N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl)amino or N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)-N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylsulfonyl)amino;  
 R<sup>17</sup> is hydroxyl or a radical which can be removed by hydrolysis.

19. (withdrawn) A tricyclic benzene compound of formula IX



in which the variables X, Y, R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> and l are as defined in claim 1 and

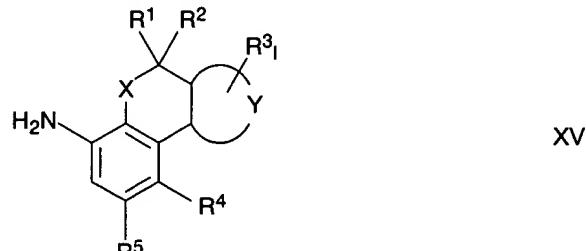
R<sup>4</sup> is nitro, halogen, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfinyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylsulfinyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylsulfonyl, aminosulfonyl, N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)aminosulfonyl, N,N-di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)aminosulfonyl, N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl)amino, N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylsulfonyl)amino, N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)-N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl)amino or N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)-N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylsulfonyl)amino;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

L<sup>4</sup> is halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyloxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylsulfonyloxy or phenylsulfonyloxy, where the phenyl ring of the lastmentioned radical may be unsubstituted or partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following radicals:

nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy.

20. (withdrawn) An aniline compound of formula XV

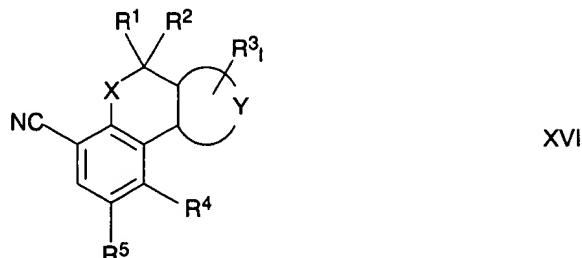


in which the variables X, Y, R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> and l are in each case as defined in claim 1 and

R<sup>4</sup> is nitro, halogen, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylthio,

$C_1-C_6$ -alkylsulfinyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkylsulfinyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkylsulfonyl, aminosulfonyl,  $N-(C_1-C_6\text{-alkyl})$ aminosulfonyl,  $N,N\text{-di}(C_1-C_6\text{-alkyl})$ aminosulfonyl,  $N-(C_1-C_6\text{-alkylsulfonyl})$ amino,  $N-(C_1-C_6\text{-haloalkylsulfonyl})$ amino or  $N-(C_1-C_6\text{-alkyl})\text{-}N-(C_1-C_6\text{-alkylsulfonyl})$ amino or  $N-(C_1-C_6\text{-alkyl})\text{-}N-(C_1-C_6\text{-haloalkylsulfonyl})$ amino.

21. (withdrawn) A nitrile compound of formula XVI



in which the variables X, Y, R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>3</sup> and l are in each case as defined in claim 1 and

R<sup>4</sup> is nitro, halogen, cyano,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkylthio,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylsulfinyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkinylsulfinyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkylsulfonyl, aminosulfonyl,  $N-(C_1-C_6\text{-alkyl})$ aminosulfonyl,  $N,N\text{-di}(C_1-C_6\text{-alkyl})$ aminosulfonyl,  $N-(C_1-C_6\text{-alkylsulfonyl})$ amino,  $N-(C_1-C_6\text{-haloalkylsulfonyl})$ amino,  $N-(C_1-C_6\text{-alkyl})\text{-}N-(C_1-C_6\text{-alkylsulfonyl})$ amino or  $N-(C_1-C_6\text{-alkyl})\text{-}N-(C_1-C_6\text{-haloalkylsulfonyl})$ amino;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen or  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl.

22. (canceled)

23. (currently amended) The compound of formula I defined in claim 22 1, wherein R<sup>10</sup> is hydroxyl, mercapto, halogen, OR<sup>13</sup>, SR<sup>13</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>14</sup> or NR<sup>15</sup>R<sup>16</sup>.